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OTTOLENGHI, *Nuove osservazioni sul campo visivo in psicopatici*, Archivio di Psichiatria, Scienze Penali ed Antropologia criminale, 1891 XII 112.

Ottolenghi's complete memoir of part of which a résumé is here given will appear as Vol. IX of the *Biblioteca Antropologica Gluridica*. The cases examined, numbering about 60, include criminals, neurasthenics, hypnotic subjects, epileptics and prostitutes. The numbers are too small to base general theories upon, but some very interesting facts were brought out by investigations. In the case of criminals the irregularity of the field of vision,—more or less accentuated limitation, and vertical hemiopia,—was found to be the chief characteristic. In neurasthenics the field of vision was limited, but the perimetric line was regular and the limitation concentric for colors.

From his observations on five hypnotic subjects, Ottolenghi concludes: 1, that in case of especially hysterical hypnotic subjects the field of vision can be normally extended; 2, in a state of monoidism, of psychic exaltation, the limits of the field of vision are much extended, but do not go over the physiological limits; 3, in the hypnotic state the field of vision does not vary notably. The variations depend upon the state of psychic excitation in which the subject finds himself. When the subject is in a tranquil somnambulistic state, the field of vision varies least in extension but it can become irregular if the subject does not readily perceive or is fatigued. The field of vision is modified by the suggestion which is exerting its influence on the subject. The greater the sensitiveness and excitability of the subject, the more regular is the periphery of the field of vision.

In the cases of four occasional criminals (women) only one case of limitation of the visual field was met with and no irregularity of the periphery. In the cases of four male occasional criminals, only two had the field of vision slightly limited. Amongst ten typical female criminals, however, all but two showed more or less limitation of the field of vision. Of eleven typical prostitutes, eight had limitation of the field of vision, eight irregular, and four broken perimetric lines. In the cases of four hysterico-epileptics the field of vision was limited, but the perimetric line was always regular; in one case lateral hemiopia was met with. Of 13 young criminals (boys), the field of vision was limited in twelve, and in six the perimetric line was broken. In five cases the limitation assumed the form of partial vertical hemiopia. Amongst eight epileptic boys the field of vision was considerably limited for both the eyes in five cases, in four cases the periphery was irregular, and in three cases partial vertical hemiopia was found. Ottolenghi considers that these results cast doubt on the opinion of Schule that in epileptic children the field of vision is not injured. He considers that these new observations confirm the fact ascertained before that the extension and the regularity of the field of vision follow very faithfully the variation of the psychic state of the individual.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

BOSTWICK, *Estimates of distance*, Science 1892 XIX 118.

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E. W. SCRIPTURE.